

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 963

MAY 12, 1888

THE
GRAPHIC.
AN
ILLUSTRATED
• WEEKLY •
NEWSPAPER.



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LONDON

PRICE NINEPENCE

THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 963.—VOL. XXXVII.
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ÉDITION
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888

TWO EXTRA
SUPPLEMENTS

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ARIANE—Mrs. Bernard-Beere

"ARIANE" AT THE OPERA COMIQUE



PERSON ADAMS—Mr. Thomas Thorne

"JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART" AT THE VAUDEVILLE

SCENES FROM POPULAR PLAYS AT THE LONDON THEATRES



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JOSHUA JELLYBRAND—Mr. W. S. Penley

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS" AT THE COMEDY

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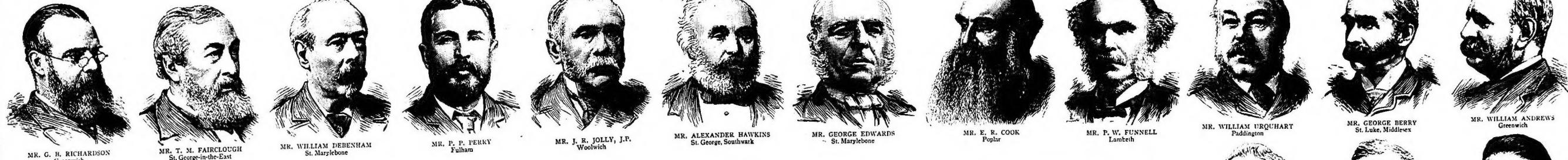
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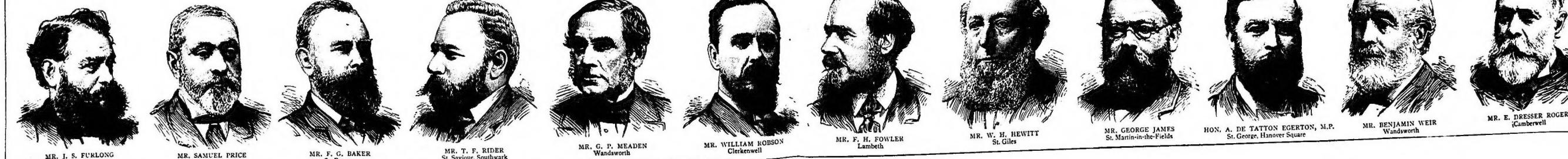
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phet of Israel to be healed of his leprosy, makes a very pleasing contrast to the sorrow-smitten wife. Mr. Dollman's "Les Misérables" is so realistic that it is quite painful. The poor cabs, some of them more or less gone in the legs, and yet possibly trying for a fare as a relief to the shivery monotony of the drenching rain, form a pitiable spectacle. In "All is Not Gold and Glitters," Mr. Frank Dadd is one of a few out of the nine hundred or more exhibitors at the Institute who has got hold of a really good subject. "Damnable iteration" is the general rule. Dadd's title scarcely explains his story. Not every one would discover without assistance that the men leaning over the table are highway robbers who have brought a stolen chain to the goldsmith, and are anxiously awaiting his verdict, "gold or plate." There is great pathos in the figure of the dog who is watching his dead master in Mr. Briton Rivière's "Requiescat."—Our illustrations (which are from photographs by Messrs. H. Dixon and Son, 12, Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W.) are copyright.

GLASGOW ILLUSTRATED

See page 514

STUDIES OF LIFE IN IRELAND, XI.

1. "A MAGISTRATE."—A thumb-nail sketch of Lord Gough on the bench at Gort, Co. Galway.
2. "SIGNING HIS DEPOSITION."—After a policeman has made his deposition, he is required to sign it in Court, and, as in some of the remote country Police Courts there is a scarcity of furniture, he is obliged to make a bench take the place of both chair and table as shown in our illustration.

3. "COTTAGE INDUSTRIES OF THE NORTH—WINDING THE WEFT" and "THE SMALL LOOM."—Weaving, like embroidery, is local, and in some villages near Belfast one can hear the musical bang-bang of the loom in every other cottage. In some of the cottages the whole family is employed in one or another of the processes connected with weaving, as for example, in the cottage where our artist took our sketches—the father weaving damask table-cloths on the large loom, the elder daughter dinner-napkins on the small one, and the younger daughter winding the weft to keep the two weavers supplied.

HOME.

POLITICAL.—As the guest of the Eighty Club on Tuesday, Mr. Parnell made a long speech, much of which was devoted to a repetition and expansion of his former account of Lord Carnarvon's alleged encouragement of Home Rule in 1885. The Papal Rescript would, he predicted, result in "disastrous failure," but it had the effect of eliciting from him a tardy avowal that he had not approved of the Plan of Campaign, while at the same time he ventured on the amazing declaration that the National League and the Irish Parliamentary party had never identified themselves with the Plan. However, he will support his lieutenants now that the Executive is prosecuting them for their advocacy of the Plan. "When the Government," he said, "strikes an Irishman, our rule is to fight for that Irishman, right or wrong." In spite of this "rule" Mr. Parnell preserved a profound silence on the subject of boycotting, which also was denounced in the Papal Rescript, and is being punished by the Irish magistracy.—Mr. Gladstone received in the Memorial Hall, on Wednesday, an address from Nonconformist ministers throughout the country condemning the Irish policy of the Government, and eulogising him for opposing it. In a lengthy speech the ex-Premier threshed with considerable vigour a good deal of the old straw, denouncing the Government for all that they had done in administering Ireland, and for all that they had not done in the way of Parnellite legislation for it. There was more novelty in his attack on the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons, whom he charged with voting against their convictions whenever they voted against him, in such a case, for instance, as the duty on bottled wines; their one motive, he charitably suggested, being to prevent himself and a Home Rule Government from resuming office. Like Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladstone never mentioned the word "boycotting."—On the same day, the Secretary of State for War received a deputation introduced by Major-General Goldsworthy, M.P., on the subject of the National defences. Referring to certain recent alarmist speeches, and the suggestion that an addition to the army of eleven thousand more men were needed, Mr. Stanhope said that what was really wanted was not more money or more men, but some proof that the forces already available had been fully utilised and organised. He explained how this was being done, so as among other results to produce at a short notice a field army sufficient to defend England and to protect London. In the third Army Corps which was being formed with this object, an important place was assigned to the Volunteers and to the Volunteer Artillery, which was to receive a large additional equipment of guns.

IRELAND.—Mr. John Dillon, who has been at large on bail, speaking at Drogheda, on being presented with the freedom of the city, dealt with the Papal Rescript in language of such contemptuous defiance as to elicit audible expressions of dissent from several priests who were present. Among the amenities of Mr. Dillon's speech was a denunciation of the Roman Catholics of England, whom he called "a miserable crew."—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry has again closed a chapel in his Diocese, that at Cullen, near Mill Street, on account of the disgraceful conduct of some Nationalist members of the congregation during service to boycotted fellow-worshippers, one of whom, while engaged in prayer, was actually stoned by persecutors on the seats behind him.—Mr. Condon, M.P., has been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, without hard labour, for taking part in the proceedings of an illegal meeting convened to support the Plan of Campaign.—Mr. T. A. Dickson (P) and Mr. Robert Watson (U) were nominated on Monday for the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin. The polling takes place to-day (Saturday).

MISCELLANEOUS.—A meeting to raise a fund in recognition of the public services of the late Mr. F. W. Chesson, Secretary to the Aborigines' Protection Society, whose decease was chronicled in our "Obituary" last week, was held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Sir R. Fowler. A thousand pounds were at once subscribed.—The Samuel Morley Memorial Fund, of which the Duke of Westminster is honorary treasurer, will be devoted, if sufficient money can be obtained, to purchase the freehold of the Victoria Hall, the "Vic" of former days, where wholesome entertainments, lectures, &c., for the people are being given. If the freehold is purchased for the fund the Charity Commissioners will take the hall as part of the People's Palace scheme for South London. But unless the "Vic" is to degenerate into an ordinary music-hall £17,000 must be raised by next August.—At the annual meeting of the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, presided over by the Lord Mayor, the report presented stated that last year no fewer than 284 cases were brought before the committee. In fifty-one of these prosecutions were instituted, yielding ninety-six per cent. of convictions.—The Commission appointed to investigate the claims of the City of Glasgow to an extension of its municipal boundaries have reported in its favour. If, as is expected, the bill is embodied in an Act of Parliament, the population of

Glasgow will be increased from about half a million to some 750,000, and will thus become the largest city in the United Kingdom, London alone excepted.—By 126 votes to 37, the Oxford Congregation have rejected the statute authorising the curators of the Bodleian to lend its books to certain specified University institutions.

OUR OBITUARY records the death of Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, namesake and grandson of the famous Sheridan, Liberal M.P. for Shaftesbury, 1845-52 and for Dorchester, 1852-68; in his eighty-seventh year, of Dr. Peter Leonard, R.N., formerly Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets; of Mr. Richard P. Pullan, a distinguished antiquary, and author of many valuable works on architecture ancient and modern; in his fifty-sixth year, of Sir Charles Bright, the eminent electrician, Liberal M.P., for Greenwich, 1865-8, who, having, in his twenty-first year, been appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the Magnetic Telegraph Company, laid down, in the following year, the first cable which united Great Britain and Ireland, five years later, in 1858, as Engineer-in-Chief, successfully laying down the first Atlantic Cable, and afterwards many important cables in both hemispheres; in his sixty-seventh year, of Dr. Leone Levi, a native of Ancona, Professor of Commercial Law in King's College, London, well known by his successful exertions to organise Chambers of Commerce, and to improve our Commercial Code, as well as by his works on international law, on taxation, and on the recent developments of British industry, and by his skilful analysis of the industrial occupations of the people, and of the distribution of the national wealth among the various classes of the community.



THIN in story and eking out with numerous tedious and purposeless episodes, the new comedy entitled *The Railroad of Love*, in which the Daly Company have made their first London appearance this season at the GAITY Theatre, would have incurred some risk of a vigorous condemnation had it not been for the inherent charm of the acting of Miss Ada Rehan. Mr. Daly's ill-starred attempt to adapt a German comedy to the conditions of life in New York concerns little more than the flirtations of two or three couples, young and old, who are influenced in some instances by sentiment, and in others by more selfish motives—at least on the part of the gentlemen, for it is the peculiarity of the piece that it is the ladies who have fortunes and their suitors who are in an impecunious condition. Much of this, however, furnishes little for the entertainment of the spectators. Even such excellent performers as Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Otis Skinner, and Mrs. Gilbert failed to find effective material in the rather strained and pointless dialogue assigned to them. What really did entertain, and that in a high degree, was the sort of combat of wits constantly in progress between Miss Rehan, as the beautiful widow-lady, Mrs. Valentine Osprey, and her admirer, Lieut. Everett, in the person of Mr. John Drew. Mrs. Osprey is renowned for her wealth, her beauty, and her wit; and it is her self-appointed mission to humble, yet to win, a lover who has the reputation of a lady-killer. The *péripéties* of this little duel, in which the lady appears more than once to be baffled and humiliated, and yet progresses steadily to final triumph, give rise to many pleasing scenes of fresh and delightful humour, though the effect undoubtedly owes more to the acting than to the skill and taste of the playwright. The result, in spite of all shortcomings, was a decided success; and there is not much risk in predicting that *The Railroad of Love* will attract good audiences.

Mr. Hugh Moss's adaptation of *Booth's Baby*, produced, let us here acknowledge, with the sanction of the authoress, and brought out as the opening piece of Mr. Edgar Bruce and Miss Woodworth's management of the GLOBE, proved a little wanting in dramatic fibre, but afforded, nevertheless, genuine pleasure to the audience. The management are fortunate in securing a very bright and intelligent little lady in the person of Miss Minnie Terry to represent the precocious heroine, and Mr. Edward Maurice as the tender-hearted Booths, and Miss Woodworth as the mother of the little *protégé* of the "Scarlet Lancers," played with truth and force. Mr. Collette's portrait of the military servant was also a capital bit of humour, and altogether the scenes of barrack-life have a certain freshness which goes far to redeem any shortcomings in the play.

A new play, entitled *The Silent Shore*, founded on a novel by Mr. Bloundelle Burton, and brought out at the OLYMPIC Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, proved to be a rather weak melodrama, set forth in a fashion which betrays the novice in stage-craft. The performance served to introduce to notice a young American actress—Miss Helen Leigh, who is clever and pleasing.

Mr. Bancroft had the honour of being the only member of the dramatic profession present at the Annual Banquet of the Royal Academy on Saturday evening.

THE NEW GALLERY

THE spacious Art-Gallery in Regent Street about which so much has been lately written and said, though begun only a few months ago, is already complete. The entrance is not very imposing, but the central hall, which is reached by a short corridor, panelled with many-coloured marbles, with a fountain and tropical plants in the middle, and examples of sculpture ranged under the balcony, presents a very attractive appearance. Like this, the two picture galleries that open from it are finely proportioned, tastefully decorated, and extremely well lighted. The building has been erected in an incredibly short space of time from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. E. R. Robson. The pictures are varied in character, and seem to have been carefully selected. There are a few failures by well-known artists, and some works that scarcely rise above the level of mediocrity, but these bear a small proportion to the whole.

The painter most strongly represented is Mr. E. Burne-Jones, whose three large pictures are hung together in the West Gallery. They illustrate the mythical legend of Perseus, and are quite as original and fantastic as those belonging to the same series that have already appeared. That hanging in the centre, "The Tower of Brass," represents Danaë in mediæval attire standing at a doorway, through which her father, Acrisius, is seen at a distance, watching the building of the tower in which she is to be incarcerated. In "The Rock of Doom" her son, Perseus, with his winged sandals on his feet and his charmed helmet in his hand, is alighting on the rock to which the fair Andromeda is chained; and in "The Doom Fulfilled" he is seen in fierce conflict with the sea-monster, the complicated convolutions of whose snaky body occupy a large part of the picture, while Andromeda, now with her back to the spectator, still stands on the rock. In each of these pictures the nude female figure, though not accurately proportioned, shows a fine feeling for beauty of form and grace of movement. Notwithstanding the extraordinary nature of their conception, their mediæval quaintness, and absurd anomalies, it is not impossible to recognise the great amount of artistic invention and technical mastery that these pictures display. A picture by Mr. G. F. Watts, representing "The Angel of Death" holding a child in her arms, though somewhat vague in form, is poetically conceived, and shows his fine sense of style.

Mr. Alma Tadema's slight sketch, "Heliogabalus," is very different in composition from the finished picture at the Academy, and more agreeable in colour. His highly-finished little picture of two graceful girls reclining on a couch and listlessly pulling flowers to pieces is in its way a masterpiece, remarkable not less for its beauty of design than for its purity of colour and elaborately-finished workmanship. He also sends a strikingly life-like and splendidly-modelled head of "Lady Thompson," and one of the poorest works we have seen by him, representing a clergyman of the Dutch Church. A fifth picture by the artist, "Venus and Mars," is mentioned in the catalogue, but at the time of our visit it was represented only by a small empty frame. In a large picture, remarkable for its extreme simplicity of treatment, "Femmes en Prière," Professor A. Legros has depicted several women and girls of some conventional order kneeling at their devotions in a church. The heads are not beautiful, but every one of them is a distinct type of character, and intensely earnest in expression. The artist's learned draughtsmanship and mastery of style are also seen in a life-sized figure, "Dead Christ," on the opposite wall.

Mr. W. B. Richmond has sent his best work to the Academy, but there are many good portraits by him, including a stately half-length of "The Lady Emyntrude Malet" in a white satin dress, remarkable for its combined strength and refinement of style and complete modelling of form. By the Hon. John Collier there is a gracefully treated full-length of "Miss Ethel Huxley"; and by Mr. Herkomer a life-like and strongly-painted half-length of "F. C. Burnand, Esq.," which we greatly prefer to his ill-composed portrait group, "My Father and My Children." In another picture of small size, brilliant, but well modulated in colour and firmly painted, Mr. Burnand appears seated at his writing-table. It is by Mr. E. A. Ward, who also sends very characteristic little portraits of the "Right Hon. John Morley, M.P." and "Henry Labouchere, Esq., M.P." Sir John Millais's single figure, "Forlorn," is not at all a good example of his work, and seems unfinished.

A pleasant air of domesticity and repose pervades Mr. F. D. Millet's picture of a girl seated with her back to a wide window reading, with an amused expression on her face, called "A Quiet Hour." The picture is remarkable for its broad illumination and excellent keeping as a whole, as well as for the graceful simplicity and expressive truth of the figures. Mr. J. M. Strudwick has expended a vast amount of time and labour, with very inadequate result, on a picture called "Acrasia," in which a recumbent man in armour and three or four lifeless mediæval ladies are grouped together in an unmeaning way. All the details of the rich costume, the fruit hanging from the trees, the leaves and flowers are painted with the most minute elaboration. In Mr. J. R. Weguelin's illustration to Horace, "Bacchus and the Choir of Nymphs," the youthful Bacchus lying on a tiger skin in a cleft of rock overlooking the sea, and the nude sea nymphs, who listen to him, are gracefully designed and extremely well grouped. Sig. G. Costa's large classical landscape, "The First Smile of Morn," has beauty of composition and refinement of tone, but it would be better without the unmeaning and awkwardly introduced figure in the foreground. A large picture by Mr. Herbert Schmalz, "Zenobia's Last Look on Palmyra," is treated in an appropriately severe and simple style. There is earnestness of expression in the face, and dignity in the attitude, of the proud Queen, who stands in a balcony overlooking the city by moonlight.

Mr. David Fisher sends a large landscape, "The Stream that Turns the Mill," full of daylight and vernal freshness; and Mr. A. D. Peppercorn a low-toned and impressive evening scene, "A Willow Stream." Mr. A. W. Hunt's "Tyn-y-Coed," Mr. J. W. North's "Little Bit of Somerset," and Mr. David Murray's "Britannia's Anchor" are good examples of their various styles. The balcony above the Central Hall contains besides a miscellaneous assemblage of water-colours and small oil-pictures, a few excellent pen-and-ink and pencil drawings by Professor Legros, and some preliminary studies for some of his pictures by Mr. Burne-Jones. Among the few examples of sculpture, a reduced copy of Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's "The Mower," a terra-cotta head by Mr. Conrad Dressler, and a very finely modelled bust of "Mrs. Drew" by Mr. H. Bates, are the most noteworthy.



THE TURF.—The abscess in the jaw, which, by bursting just before the horses reached the post, ruined Friar's Balsam's chance for the Two Thousand, was successfully accounted for on Monday, when a splinter of bone an inch long was removed from his mouth. It is very doubtful whether he will start for the Derby. As much as £12 to 1 has been offered against his chance. Backers sustained another severe blow on Friday in the One Thousand, for which Seabreeze, against whom only 6 to 4 was betted in a field of fourteen runners, could only get second. The winner was Mr. Douglas Baird's Briar Root, which had not won a race since her success in the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester last year, while Belle Mahone was third. Mr. Baird won another race later in the day with Woodland, a half-brother to Briar Root.

Fine weather greeted the opening of the Chester Meeting on Tuesday. The chief event of the day was the Mostyn Two-Year Old Plate, in which F. Barrett landed Lord Londonderry's Wenonah an easy winner. He added another win to his credit later on, and still heads the list of winning jockeys. Tommy Tittlemouse won the Eaton Plate. Next day the Chester Cup attracted ten runners. The Cob was made favourite, but failed to justify his popularity, and the race was won by Kinsky, Savile being second, and Chippewy third. Lord Londonderry won another race with Paget, and Stourwick secured the Combermere Handicap Stakes.

CRICKET.—The Australians began their tour well by inflicting a six-wickets' defeat on the fairly-strong Eleven got together by Mr. C. I. Thornton. Mr. S. P. Jones's 45 was the highest individual score, but Turner and Ferris bowled very well, the latter obtaining eleven wickets in the match for only 71 runs, and the former nine for 85.—M.C.C. and Ground easily defeated Yorkshire, for whom Mr. H. Hill, a new comer, batted best, but could only put together 17 and 75 against Twenty-three Middlesex Colts, who had a good bowler in Jennings.—The Trial Matches at Cambridge produced some high scoring. Mr. C. A. Trouner made 115, and Mr. A. H. Studd 91, in the Seniors; and in the Freshmen's Match Mr. G. H. Cotterill and Mr. S. M. J. Woods (both Old Brightonians), made 119 and 98 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS.—After two drawn matches, the Wolverhampton Wanderers defeated West Bromwich Albion in the final of the Staffordshire Football Association Cup.—The British Rugby in New Zealand have twice beaten the Canterbury Fifteen.—Mr. C. D. Buxton and Mr. E. M. Hadow (both old Harrovians) met in the final of the Amateur Racquets Championship at the Queen's Club, the former being successful.—That veteran tennis-player, Mr. J. Heathcote, won the Queen's Club Tennis Championship, Sir Gray being his last opponent.—Kemp beat Hanlan, from whom the glory has evidently departed, in their sculling race in Australia. Teemer has challenged the winner.—Roberts, who made a break 402, easily defeated Peall last week, and is now allowing a second professional, called Sunderland, 5,000 in 10,000. F. Brereton v. the Billiard Tournament at the Aquarium for second-class player

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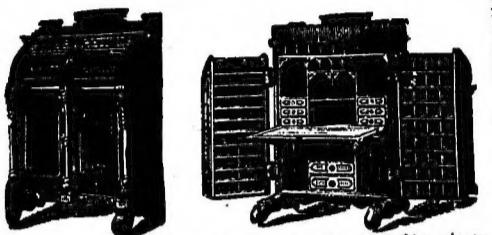
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IF IT BE POSSIBLE, AS MUCH AS IN YOU LIES, STUDY TO LIVE AT PEACE WITH ALL MEN.

WAR!

O world!
O men! what are ye, and our best designs,

That ye must work by crime to punish crime,
And slay, as if death had but this one gate?—BYRON.



THE COST OF WAR.—Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a schoolhouse on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher, so that on every Sabbath the chime on one hill should answer the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and song of praise should ascend, like a universal holocaust, to heaven.—RICHARD.

WHAT IS MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?

OUTRAGED NATURE. She is never tired of killing, till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn—that Nature is only conquered by obeying her before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering which exists in England year after year.—KINGSLEY.

Read Pamphlet entitled "DUTY" (on Prevention of Disease by Natural Means), given with each bottle of ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO."

AT HOME MY HOUSEHOLD GOD; ABROAD, MY VADE MECUM.

A GENERAL OFFICER, writing from Ascot on Jan. 2, 1886, says: "Blessings on your 'FRUIT SALT!' I trust it is not profane to say so, but, in common parlance, I swear by it. Here stands the cherished bottle, my little idol—at home, my household god; abroad, my *vade mecum*. Think not this the rhapsody of an hypochondriac. No; it is the outpouring of a grateful heart. I am, in common daresay with numerous old fellows of my age (67) now and then troubled with a tiresome liver. No sooner, however, do I use your cheery remedy, than exit pain—'Richard is himself again!' So highly do I value your composition, that, when taking it, I grudge even the sediment always remaining at the bottom of the glass. I give the following advice to those who have learnt to appreciate its inestimable benefits:—

When ENO'S SALT betimes you take
No waste of this elixir make;

But drain the dregs, and lick the cup
Of this the perfect pick-me-up.

Writing again on Jan. 24, 1888, he adds:—"Dear Sir: A year or two ago I addressed you in grateful recognition of the never-failing virtues of your world-famed remedy. The same old man in the same strain now salutes you with the following:—

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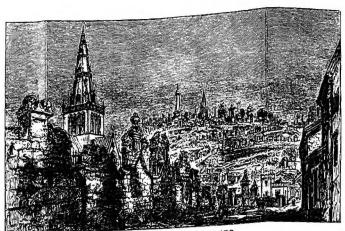
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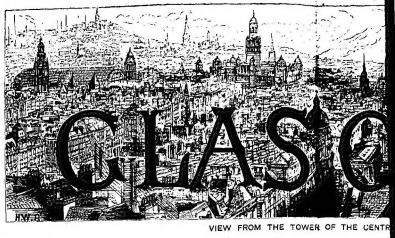
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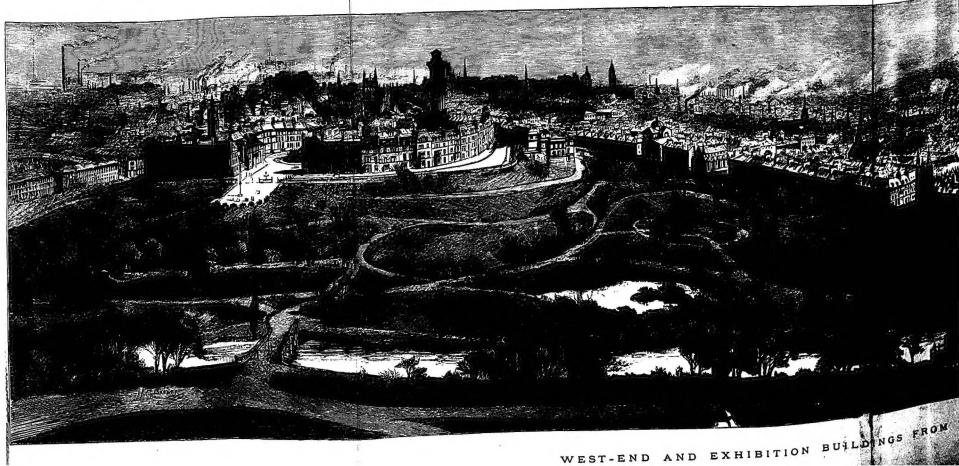
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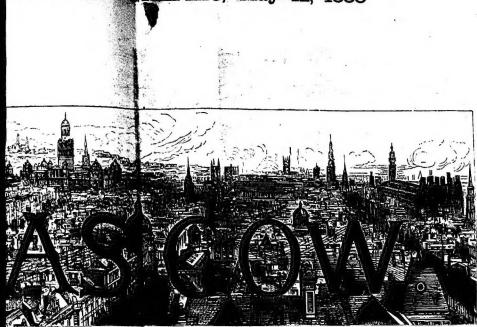
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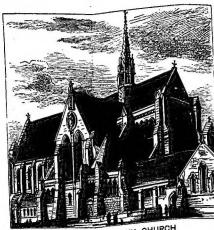
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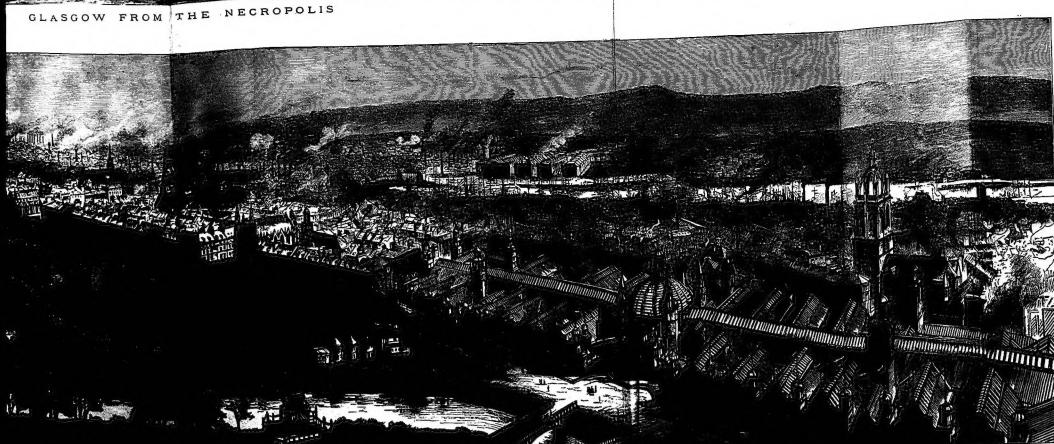
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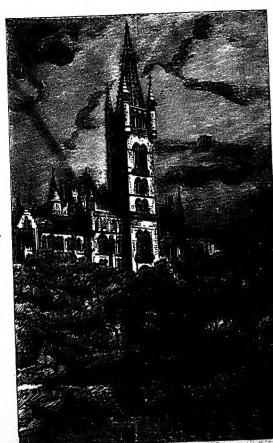
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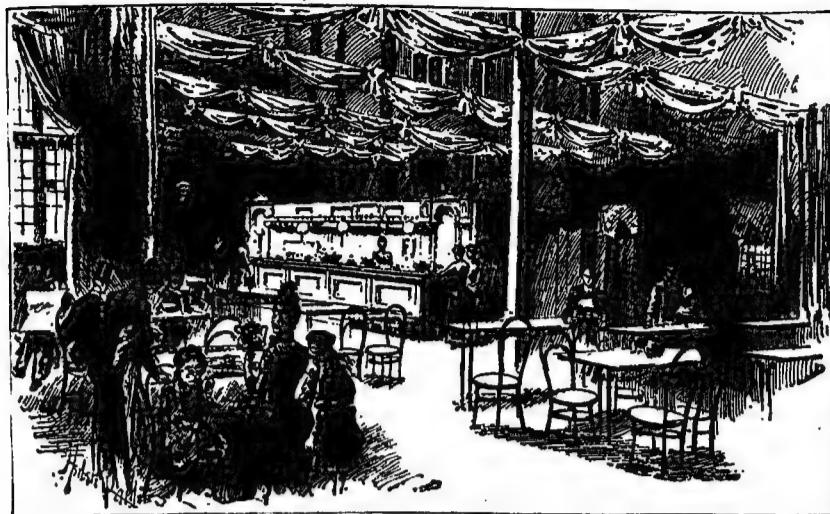
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FOREIGN

FRANCE has been treated to another manifesto from General Boulanger in the form of the first portion of a "true and unvarnished" History of the War of 1870. Two and a-half million copies are to be distributed gratis throughout France—a fact doubly significant. Firstly, on account of the expense which this implies, and, secondly, on account of the political preface which precedes the History. The General vigorously protests against the doctrine that the Army "has no other mission than to keep silence and fight," and asks whether it is possible for the men to look on with arms folded at the "lamentable spectacle of errors and faults which they consider dangerous to the country," and then say to them in the hour of peril, "We count on you alone to save us from the precipice; if we fall over it, your name, your dignity, your honour will be the first victims of the cataclysm?" He declares that he is rendering a true service to his country in writing the History, and once more gives vent to his pacific sentiments by desiring "with all my patriotic ardour that the frightful scourge of war may yet be averted;" but adds as a qualification, "Unfortunately the destinies of a great country are sometimes independent of the vows and desires of its children. War may break out suddenly." It is such an utterance as this last that is causing so much apprehension both abroad and in moderate circles at home, where it is feared that should the General accede to power, the prophecy will bring its own fulfilment, and other nations will not wait for "MM. les Français" to fire the first shot. The General was to visit his constituents in the Department of the Nord yesterday (Friday), and for the next few days will be the hero of many luncheons, receptions, and banquets. The Municipal elections were held on Sunday without any noteworthy incident, General Boulanger being elected for several places. In Paris there is a new and amusing comedy, *On le Dit*, by MM. Emile de Najac and Charles Raymond, at the Palais Royal; an Exhibition has been opened of sketches and manuscripts by Victor Hugo, and literary circles are looking forward to M. Alphonse Daudet's new work "L'Immortel," in which the immaculate "Forty" of the Académie are expected to be roundly satirised.

There is little change in the situation of EASTERN EUROPE. Austria is pessimistic, and her organs and orators declare that the aspect of affairs is most serious, and that war is practically inevitable. In Italy Signor Crispi has made another speech, eulogising the Austro-German alliance. Germany is assuming once more a disagreeable hostile tone to Russia, while this last Power is saying very little, but if all reports are to be believed is busy with her troops on the frontier, and with many and varied intrigues in the various Balkan States. These cannot be said to be in a satisfactory condition, for in one and all there is much of that disorderly and revolutionary element which may burst forth into open revolt at any time. In Roumania the peasant outbreak appears to have been temporarily suppressed, but on Monday night Bucharest was startled by an attempt upon the life of King Charles. The culprit was an ex-convict, named Preda Fontanareano, who fired two shots from a revolver through the window of one of the drawing-room windows, which was lighted up. Fortunately the King was not there. In Servia, also, there are rumours that a conspiracy had been set on foot against King Milan's life, only being thwarted by the change of Ministry, which also prevented a Montenegrin invasion, of which the recent raid on the frontier was to have been the precursor. Bulgaria is eminently tranquil, though her journals are protesting against the Russian intrigues, which in the words of the national organ, *Svoboda*, "have placed the small States of the Balkan Peninsula in a very serious position, not a single one of these can attend to its domestic affairs, or can settle down quietly. The task of the Russian agents consists in organising plots against the Sovereigns of those countries." Prince Ferdinand has been visiting Tirnovo, and the Metropolitan having neglected to give him the orthodox welcome has been deposed. The reports of the Macedonian rising seem to have been somewhat premature, and the crisis between Greece and Turkey has apparently been smoothed over. The Porte, however, has evidently been aroused to a sense of impending danger, and plans are and have been prepared for strengthening the fortifications of Adrianople and Tchatalalia so as to resist any attack from the North. The latter town, says the correspondent of the *Times*, is to be made the centre of a large entrenched camp, capable of accommodating fifty thousand men, and the pivot of a considerable army, the right wing of which will be protected by the Black Sea, and the left by the Sea of Marmora.

In GERMANY, the Emperor remains in much the same condition—one day worse, the next day better. On Saturday, he suffered from the effects of an old abscess, and on Sunday and Monday he remained in bed all day, but received a large number of visitors. On Tuesday, however, he felt stronger, though he was not allowed to get up, but on Wednesday was permitted to move to the sofa. The Empress has been suffering from severe neuralgia, but is as indefatigable as ever. Last week Her Majesty paid a flying visit to the inundated districts on the Lower Elbe, going to Wittenberge, Hitzacker, and Dahlenburg, and on Monday attended and spoke at a meeting in Berlin of the Committee for the relief of the sufferers, advocating the adoption of measures for the saving of life and property in case of the recurrence of the floods; recommending that lifeboats should be placed in the threatened districts.

There have been some terrible storms in INDIA during the past few weeks—ever since Dacca was visited by a severe tornado in which some 118 persons lost their lives and 1,200 were injured. At Moradabad, an extraordinary hailstorm is said to have caused 150 deaths—some of the stones which fell weighing two pounds. Most of the houses were unroofed, and trees were uprooted in great quantities. At Delhi, also, much damage was done, while at Rayebati some 2,000 huts were unroofed, and a score of persons killed. In Madras, the Hindoo students at the Christian College have been behaving in an exceedingly refractory manner. Taking offence at a report that a student intended to embrace Christianity, they became unruly, and one class was accordingly suspended and fined. Upon this the majority of the students held meetings and discussed their grievances. Finally they determined to return, fifty of the ringleaders being punished by fines. They are said to have been in a great measure instigated by the constant preaching of the native Press that constituted authority should be resisted by every patriotic Hindoo. As a contrast to the agitation by the Hindoo community, a Mohammedan meeting at Madras has vigorously condemned the so-called National Congress, and great expressions of regret were uttered at the departure of Lord and Lady Dufferin from India. In BURMA the dacoit raids continue, and Lieutenant Williamson, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been surprised and killed, together with two of his men, near Leppangyi. The Chins have made a formidable raid into British territory, and have carried off the loyal Shan Tsawbwa of Kake to the Chin Hills.

The anti-Chinese immigration movement is now becoming universal in AUSTRALASIA. Every Government is making a stand against the threatened invasion of Celestials; at Melbourne the police have prevented a party from landing until a definitive decision has been announced; at Brisbane there was a riot on Monday, and several shops occupied by the Chinese were attacked and

wrecked; a number who arrived at Sydney will probably be sent home again; while the New Zealand Government will probably proclaim Chinese ports infected as a means of preventing the importation of Chinese labour. Another invader—the rabbit—is equally occupying public attention, and an island off New South Wales has been selected where M. Pasteur's and other methods of extirpation are to be tried, and the liability of animals and birds other than the unpopular bunny to the same infection put to the test.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—In BELGIUM the Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea Fisheries has made its report—the chief point affecting the outside world being the recommendation that Belgian waters should be reserved for Belgian fishermen, that an International tribunal should be established for the purpose of deciding disputes and suits arising between fishermen of different nationalities, and that the division of day and night between the herring fishers and the trawlers would be a useful measure, and calculated to prevent many conflicts.—In MONTENEGRO the first Civil Code was promulgated by Prince Nicholas on Tuesday with great ceremony.—In the UNITED STATES the delegates have been chosen for the National Democratic Convention for the forthcoming Presidential Election, and it is evident that President Cleveland will be renominated. The Convention meets on June 5th. That of the Republicans meets on June 19th, and, despite his refusal, Mr. Blaine's supporters are working hard to secure his nomination.—From ITALY we hear that the Pope, in consequence of the attitude of the Irish National League, has instructed Monsignor Persico to obtain from the Irish Bishops declarations of their views with regard to the recent Decree condemning the Plan of Campaign.



THE QUEEN has been staying in town this week. Before leaving Windsor Her Majesty held a Council, attended by Viscount Cranbrook and the Earls of Lathom and Kintore, while on Saturday Princess Christian and the Duchess of Albany, with her children, left the Castle, Princess Louise and Lord Lorne taking their place as companions to the Queen during Princess Beatrice's absence. On Sunday Her Majesty, Princess Louise and Lord Lorne attended Divine Service in the private chapel, when the Bishop of Peterborough preached, and next day the Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Garter, bestowing the honour upon Lord Londonderry. Her Majesty came up to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, accompanied by Princesses Christian and Louise, and in the afternoon the Queen and Royal party went to the Albert Hall to hear *The Golden Legend*. In the evening the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry dined with the Queen. A Drawing Room took place on Wednesday, attended by the members of the Royal Family now in town. The Queen intended to return to Windsor on Thursday afternoon, and will be in town again next week for another Drawing Room on Wednesday.—Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on June 2nd—a week later than at first intended.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters went on Saturday to the christening of the infant daughter of Sir Francis and Lady Knollys at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where the Prince and Princess stood sponsors to the child. In the evening the Prince and Prince Albert Victor, who had arrived that day from York, were present at the Royal Academy banquet. On Sunday the Royal party went to church as usual, and next morning the Prince and Princess started on their Scotch visit. They had a most enthusiastic reception on arriving at Motherwell station and drove through crowded and decorated streets and triumphal arches to Dalzell House, to stay with Lord and Lady Hamilton. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess went to Glasgow to open the Exhibition, returning to Dalzell House for the night. They left on Wednesday for Blackburn, to lay the foundation-stone of the new Technical School, and returned to town in time for the Prince to hold a *levee* on Thursday. The Prince and Princess will probably visit Cambridge on June 9th to see Prince Albert Victor take his degree. After serving eighteen months as lieutenant on board the *Dreadnought*, Prince George has been appointed to the flagship *Alexandra*.



AT A MEETING in support of the Church House scheme, the Duke of Westminster, who presided, said that 50,000/- had been subscribed. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners had promised a very extensive site on the south side of Dean's Yard, Westminster, under the shadow of the Abbey. The Bishop of London explained that the price for the site, 30,000/-, was comparatively small, because, most of it being let out on leases, they were purchasing, not the immediate possession, but the reversion. They could adapt the work of building, so as to keep pace with their acquisition of the land as leases fell in.

THE REV. J. K. CHEYNE, Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Scripture, well-known by his translation of the Psalms and otherwise, has been elected Bampton lecturer for 1889.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE OF LONDON has granted an unopposed application from the Vestry of the church of St. Mary, Paddington, for a faculty authorising the conversion of the disused burial-ground into a public recreation-ground. One of the conditions attached to the grant was that there should be a list made and kept of all inscriptions on the monuments and tombstones, and also that these should be buried with the inscriptions downwards, because, Dr. Tristram said, it had been proved that inscriptions are more likely to be preserved when the monuments are buried downward than when exposed to the weather.

SIR CHARLES WARREN has, during his varied military and administrative career, distinguished himself episodically by important discoveries in connection with Palestine exploration, and especially with that of Jerusalem. He was accordingly and appropriately invited by the Gordon League, which endeavours to brighten the life of the London poor by gratuitous entertainments of many kinds, to deliver a lecture on "The Holy Land," illustrated by dissolving views, in the Oxford Music Hall last Sunday evening. The Social Democrats, however, resolved to take a paltry revenge on the Chief Commissioner of Police for having done his duty in Trafalgar Square by interrupting the lecturer; and their clamour was only too successful in bringing it to an untimely close, in spite of the appeals of the chairman, Mr. Arnold White, who has done, and is doing, so much for the welfare of the poor of London.

A HANDSOME MEMORIAL TABLET TO RANDOLPH CALDECOTT, who was a native of Chester, and educated at the King's School there, has been placed in the north transept of Chester Cathedral, the subscribers being exclusively past and present scholars of that school.—A marble medallion of the late Mrs. Craik, the well-known authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," is to be placed in Tewkesbury Abbey, Tewkesbury being the home of the hero of her most popular fiction, and the last locality which she visited before her death.



SIR FRANCIS CHANTKEY, in his well-known bequest to the Royal Academy for the purchase of works of Art by artists of any nation, inserted the proviso that they should actually have resided in Great Britain "during the executing and completing of such works." Hitherto, the President and Council of the Royal Academy have followed out the letter of the bequest, and have not purchased works of sculpture until they were actually "completed" in bronze or marble. The usual practice with other purchasers, public and private, of sculpture is, however, to buy it as modelled in wax or clay, or, in the latter case, as afterwards cast in plaster, the execution in such materials as bronze and marble involving a heavy expenditure, which few artists are willing to incur before they have received a commission for their work. Having regard to this practice, and to the fact that their compliance with the letter of the bequest limits their area of choice and discourages the art of sculpture, the President and Council of the Academy brought the matter before the Chancery Division to decide whether they might not adopt the practice of other purchasers of sculpture, and buy it in wax, clay, or plaster. Mr. Justice North, in a careful and elaborate judgment, held that they might not depart from their practice of buying the work, when actually completed, in bronze or marble.

ON THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT OF MR. BLUNT, of Mapledurham, to exclude anglers from that portion of the Thames which flows through his estate, the jury disagreed. Mr. Blunt asked that judgment should be entered for him, but this Lord Coleridge refused to do, and the Divisional Court confirmed his decision. The Court of Appeal have dismissed Mr. Blunt's appeal. The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said that Mr. Blunt had an extremely strong case, but the right which he claimed must be decided by a jury. At the trial it had been shown that for a long series of years any one who chose was allowed to fish over the disputed portion of the river within sight of Mr. Blunt and his predecessors in title.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, previously a season-ticket holder, was found travelling without a ticket in a carriage on the London and South-Western Railway, and being charged with intent to defraud the Company he was convicted and fined 40s. The station-master at Brentford posted there a placard containing a printed list of the names and addresses of persons so convicted, and among them were those of the young gentleman. He brought a criminal prosecution for libel against the station-master, and his counsel wished to argue that, though convicted, he had not intended to defraud, and also that the publication of his name and address was not "for the public benefit." Mr. Baron Huddleston refused to entertain either of these pleas. The plaintiff having been convicted, the statement on the placard was perfectly true, and he directed the jury to find the defendant not guilty, which they did.



THE SEASON.—A really genial warmth is slow in coming, but within the past fortnight there has been a marked increase in the number of daily hours of bright sunshine, and between the influence of the lighter days and that of the needed moisture, which has now fallen in abundance, the agricultural outlook in England is at last improving. Wheat, if weakly and very short, is generally even, and, with favourable weather, the weakness may give place to healthy strength. The barley and oat sowings, at last completed, must needs be very late crops, and it is to be feared that, even with favourable weather, an average yield is not now likely. Potatoes are still being planted, and a large acreage is expected. The orchards of Kent, Devon, and Hereford, backward as they are, promise well, and, with hot weather between now and midsummer, we might look for a fine yield of strawberries and bush fruit.

FARM PRODUCE continues to improve a little in value. English wheat is again about sixpence per quarter dearer, and the average is 30s. 9d. against a mean price for April of 30s. 4d. per quarter. Fine barley has risen slightly also, but inferior sorts are kept down by the superabundance of foreign offerings. Oats, after a period of extreme depression, show sixpence improvement in Scotland and the North of England. London remains without alteration. The price of live stock has advanced since May came in, and both store and fat stock, sheep and bullocks, beef and mutton, are now dearer than they have been for some years.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be doubly Royal next year, when, on the occasion of the Society's Jubilee, Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to act as President, the Prince of Wales fulfilling the official and executive duties connected with the post. "Fifty years of English agriculture is not altogether an inspiring review; still the pressure of foreign competition is not, upon the whole, increasing, while the population 'marches on.' An entirely new process, that of ensilage, has been introduced, making the present reign rank with that in which the root crops were first cultivated, or with the equally important, though less definable, date when the English people passed from eating black to white bread, from rye to wheat. The yield of all the cereals per acre has increased, the fruitfulness and variety of the orchard has been extended, and live stock has been brought to a remarkable perfection of power, use, and form."

THE CENTRAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE at their May meeting resolved that the wheel tax should be supported, that the commutation of the hop duties made in 1862 requires revision, that a Bill should be introduced into Parliament settling the law as to boundary fences which is now in a very unsatisfactory condition, that Lord Salisbury's Tithe Bill should be upheld, that the whole question, however, needed further and more comprehensive legislation, that the matter of corn returns should be gone into by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and that so far as it went Mr. Jasper More's Corn Returns Bill was worthy of support.

MR. JOHN CHALMERS MORTON was not perhaps the oldest of well-known agricultural writers, but nearly fifty years' editorship of one paper, the *Agricultural Gazette*, gave him an admitted status as the *doyen* of the agricultural Press. Mr. Morton was, however, more than a pressman, he was also a man of letters. His style was never "trady" or slangy, and his writings were always distinguishable for their literary expression, directness, and vigour. His works on farming have become historic, and in four separate lists of the "Hundred Best Books" on agriculture which we have chanced to see in print, it is no mere accident that a work of Mr. Morton's in each case heads the list. Mr. Morton died at his residence at Harrow on May 3rd, and had been actively at work up to within a very few hours of the end. Personally, Mr. Morton was always extremely popular with his *confrères* of the press, the younger of whom looked up to him with an amount of respect and esteem, which are happily not so rare as the outside world might imagine in the most democratic of professions.



opposed the resolution being the Solicitor-General, and he did it in a half-hearted way, chiefly on the ground that the Government of London was marked for early treatment at the hands of Ministers, and it had better be left there. On a division, Mr. Firth's vote of censure was negatived by the narrow majority of 23 in a House of 28 members, a victory perilously near the lines of a defeat.

On Wednesday afternoon the Irish members took possession of the House, Mr. T. W. Russell moving the second reading of the Irish Saturday Closing Bill. There was a diversity of opinion amongst the Irish members, of which Mr. Arthur Balfour adroitly took note as illustrating the difficulty of ascertaining from speeches in the House of Commons what was the drift of public opinion in Ireland. Eventually, after the Closure had been invoked, the second reading was carried on a division by 178 votes against 102, and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee already sitting to inquire into the question of Sunday closing in Ireland.



THE QUEEN AT THE ALBERT HALL.—Her Majesty has, since the death of the Prince Consort, rarely had an opportunity of listening to English music in public; but she expressed a wish to hear Sir Arthur Sullivan's *Golden Legend* at the Albert Hall, and accordingly, on Tuesday afternoon, a special performance was organised in her honour. Amid the silent decorum of a semi-State function, a first-rate concert is hardly possible. The artists miss the stimulating effect of applause, and a damper is passed across the whole proceedings. It was therefore by no means surprising that even so popular a work as *The Golden Legend*, on Tuesday went tamely, and that, although the Albert Hall was at no time in the afternoon anything like full, a full half of the audience had left the place long before the affair was over. The Queen, who was evidently much interested, however, remained till the end, and afterwards congratulated Sir Arthur Sullivan, who conducted, and Mesdames Albani and Patey, Messrs. Banks, Henschel, and Mills, who were entrusted with the chief parts.

THE RICHTER CONCERTS.—The new season of these concerts began on Monday, but as the watch-song of Hagen sung by that worthy in Wagner's *Götterdämmerung*, after he has practised a terrible deception on the hero Siegfried, was the only work approaching novelty, there is no need to say much about the affair. A fine performance was as usual given of Beethoven's C minor symphony, but it is even more satisfactory to note that Liszt's fourth Hungarian Rhapsody, which, even if it be glorified gipsy music, is, at any rate, not classical music, passed almost without a hand.

SEÑOR SARASATE.—This renowned violinist made his re-appearance on Saturday, at St. James's Hall, before a large audience. He gave his habitually sensational reading of the Beethoven concerto, taking the *final* at a dangerously rapid pace; but he was far more successful in Raff's suite and in some small pieces, especially in M. Saint-Saëns' *Rondo Capriccioso* and in a *Bolero* of his own which he played by way of encore.

NEW PIANISTS.—Two new pianists have appeared during the past week, but neither demands much more than a bare mention. The Australian artist, Miss Florence Menk-Meyer, who is said to be a grand-niece of Rubinstein, is, indeed, hardly yet sufficiently advanced in her education to appear before the London public. Miss Juliette Folville, on the other hand, is a poor pianist but an excellent violinist. She is a Belgian lady, apparently of about thirteen, and may, therefore, be numbered among the "prodigies." Among other "prodigies" expected (from Vienna) is little Speilman, who is said to play Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, although he is not yet five years of age. The public, however, happily seem last to be awaking to the absurdity of the prodigy craze.

EDWARD GRIEG.—This distinguished Scandinavian musician made his *début* at the Philharmonic Concert last week, and played his pianoforte concerto, and conducted a couple of Elegies for strings. In all three works the characteristics of the Norwegian national style are more or less prominent, and as Grieg is one of the daintiest and most refined pianists who have recently appeared before the public, it is not astonishing that his success was most pronounced. Next week he will give a concert at which he will introduce some of his chamber pieces, that is to say, his finest works. We should also mention as one production at the last Philharmonic Concert a charming and unpretentious little suite by the late George Bizet, composer of *Carmen*, entitled *Jeux d'Enfants*.

CONCERTS (VARIOUS).—We have no space to give details of the thirty or more concerts given during the past week, nor would full particulars be very interesting reading. For example, a concert mostly of wedding music was given on Saturday in connection with the Silver Wedding Fête at the Crystal Palace, and performances have been given by Mr. Ernest Kiver (who introduced two of Grieg's less familiar chamber works), Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ernest Bird, Miss Beata Francis, Madame de Llana, the Stock Exchange Orchestral Society, Miss Jansen, Mr. Kellie, Miss Kate Flinn, Miss Ida Henry (who revived Bach's clavier-concerto in D), and many others.

NOTES AND NEWS.—The Italian season will commence at the Royal Italian Opera on Monday next.—The death is announced, at the age of sixty-three, of the celebrated Belgian amateur and musical historian, the Chevalier von Elewyck. He wrote some valuable works on Flemish music, musicians, and bell founders.—Mr. Barton McGuckin arrived from New York on Sunday, and has decided not to return to America.—Dr. Mackenzie, in the course of his inaugural address at the Royal Academy of Music on Saturday, announced some much-needed reforms, particularly in teaching the students Church music, operatic music, and conducting.—Madame Christine Nilsson and Madame Sophie Menter are both expected in London towards the end of this week.

LONDON MORTALITY again slightly declined last week, and 1,429 deaths were registered, against 1,437 during the previous seven days, a decrease of 8, being 236 below the average, and at the rate of 17·4 per 1,000. This was lower than in any previous week of this year. These deaths include 14 from measles (a fall of 2), 23 from scarlet fever (a rise of 8 but 7 below the average), 15 from diphtheria (a decrease of 7), 87 from whooping-cough (an increase of 19), 1 from typhus fever, 11 from enteric fever (a rise of 4), 19 from diarrhoea and dysentery (an increase of 2), and not one from small-pox, ill-defined form of continued fever, or cholera. There were 922 scarlet fever patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Hospitals at the close of last week, besides 80 in the London Fever Hospital. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 287 (a decline of 56, and 70 below the average). Different forms of violence caused 39 deaths; 35 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 13 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 13 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Four cases of suicide were registered, being 3 below the average. There were 2,650 births registered, against 2,577 during the previous week, being 208 below the average.

It was round this point that the debate raged up to midnight on Monday. Colonel Saunderson hotly, and rather maladroitly, attempted to hasten the conclusion by moving the Closure as early as twenty minutes to twelve. But in Parliamentary tactics the gallant Colonel is not an equal for his countrymen on the other side of the House. His object was to force a division on the application of the Bill to Ireland. The game of the Parnellites was to postpone that decision, hoping something from the growing support they were receiving from English members. Colonel Saunderson had reckoned that even if the Irish members divided on the Closure resolution there would still remain time to have the main question put. But he forgot that there was before the Committee Mr. Reid's amendment to Mr. Caldwell's amendment. Not two, but three divisions must be taken, and there being only time for two, the Bill stood over, and the issue was left incomplete.

One of the important debates of the week was that in which the House was engaged on Tuesday, in the matter of the Corporation of the City of London. Mr. Firth renewed his attack upon this ancient institution, basing it upon the report of the Committee which sat last year to inquire into alleged malversation of moneys of the Corporation. The City was not very fortunate in its advocate, Mr. Baumann being put up to reply to Mr. Firth. But, apparently, there was some lack of volunteers on that side, the only Conservative except Sir Robert Fowler, ex-Lord Mayor, who



MOUNT ETNA threatens a serious eruption. The central crater has been pouring forth volumes of smoke and stones, while perpetual rumblings are heard in the neighbourhood.

SPRING FLOWERS are specially honoured in Japan, where March 24 is called "the Birthday of the Flowers." This year the magnolias are extremely fine, so a prominent Tokio poet has invited the various verse-writers of Japan to his house for a poetical tournament on the beauty of these blossoms.

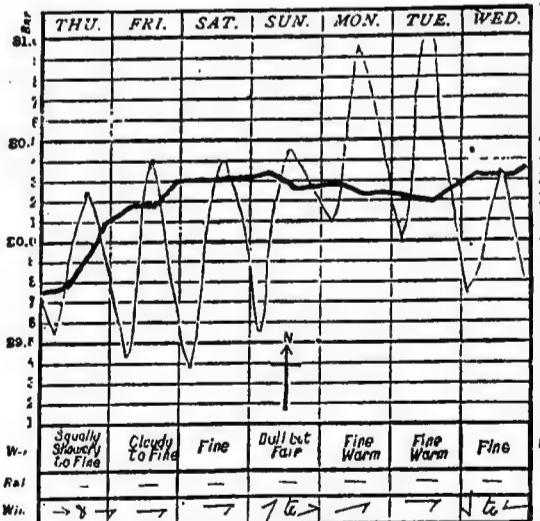
THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE progresses surely, if slowly. The foundations of the main buildings are finished, and the buildings themselves are now to be begun. The "Imperial Institute Road"—the new avenue connecting Queen's Gate and Exhibition Road—will be opened before the end of the London season.

A GROUP OF EXHIBITIONS.—Whilst London will shortly possess Exhibitions of four nationalities—Italian, French, Anglo-Danish, and Irish—Continental cities are equally active in this respect. In Italy the King and Queen have opened the Bologna Exhibition with much ceremony; the King and Queen of the Belgians are to inaugurate the Brussels display at the end of this month; while there will be grand doings at Barcelona next week, when the Queen Regent opens the Industrial Exhibition. Queen Christina is to be splendidly *festé*, and the little King will keep his second birthday at Barcelona, while numerous foreign war vessels will come into harbour for the occasion, including our own Mediterranean Squadron, under the Duke of Edinburgh. A naval review and bull-fight form part of the projected entertainment. The Brussels Exhibition has a double object, being both an international industrial display and a competition in all branches of science and industry. The object of the latter section is to discover the causes militating against trades and manufactures, and give prizes for the best schemes of overcoming obstacles to progress. The Exhibition occupies handsome permanent buildings on the site of the 1880 National Exhibition, and the grounds are already open to the public. The British Section promises to be very good.

SOUDAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS' MEMORIAL.—The memorial to the seven brave men who lost their lives while discharging their duties as special correspondents in the various Soudan Campaigns from 1883 to 1886 was subscribed for by their brother journalists of the United Kingdom, and, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, is to be erected in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. At the top of the memorial, within an oaken wreath, is a panel carved in relief, representing a war correspondent at work making notes near a zereba, behind him lies a wounded camel, dead man, and soldiers firing in the background. On either side of this central subject are engraved panels containing the arms and accoutrements of the special correspondent and special artist. Lower down are groups of arms, on one side those of the Eastern Soudan with a Mahdi's uniform, banner, &c.; and on the other side those of the Western Soudan. The lower angles of the memorial are occupied by two figures carved in relief, one representing the Muse of History writing on a scroll, another scroll beside her bears the name of the chief battles during the campaigns in the Soudan; the other figure represents Britannia mourning, and holding in her hand a laurel wreath, and a Mahdi's banner at her feet, between these figures is another panel surrounded by a bay wreath, representing graves in the desert, with vultures hovering above the remains of a camel, the setting sun behind. The space between the panels at the side are filled in with masses of foliage showing the two species of palms most common in the Soudan, their stems entwined with mimosa. Running all round the memorial is a border of mimosa thorns, outside this a border of the lotus flower and buds, with branches of papyrus at the angles. The memorial was designed by Mr. Herbert Johnson, special artist to *The Graphic* newspaper, and executed by Mr. Gathorpe, of 16, Long Acre. It is composed of one entire piece of Latten brass six feet six inches high, and three feet nine inches wide, and mounted on a slab of rouge-royal marble.

WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1883



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Wednesday midnight (9th inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

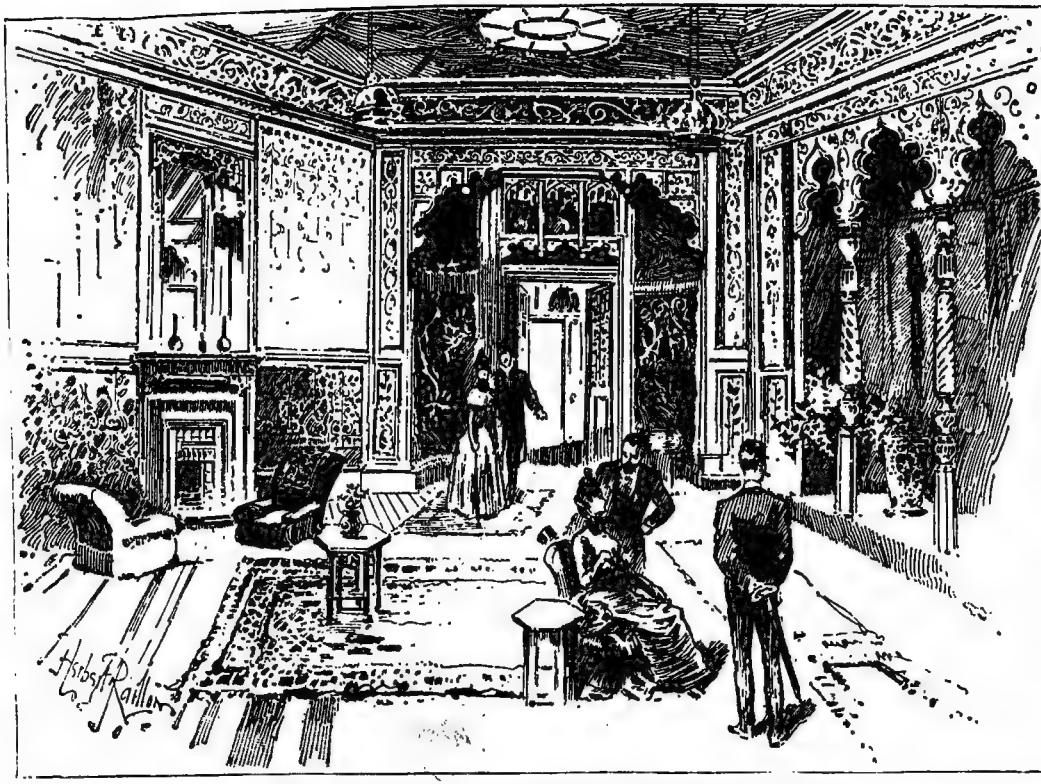
REMARKS.—During a great part of the past week the weather was squally and showery in the North of our Islands, but elsewhere the conditions, which were at first of changeable character, developed into really very fine warm weather. Pressure was lowest throughout the time either over the North of our Islands, or in Scandinavia, while it was highest (chiefly) in the neighbourhood of France. Thus the winds were mostly from the West (North-West to South-West), and during the early and latter portions of the week blew very hard in the North and West, though elsewhere they were but moderate to light. The weather at first was showery and cool in most places, and while a steady improvement was shown pretty generally as the week progressed, a return to cold, cloudy, and showery conditions again set in in the North towards the close of the time. Elsewhere, however, the sky cleared and temperature increased rapidly, so that exceedingly fine and seasonable weather was very prevalent. Temperature was below the normal for the first half of the week, but rose above it towards the close of the period. The highest daily values reached 70° at Yarmouth and in London, and also as far North as Aberdeen, while they slightly exceeded this reading at one or two inland English Stations, and it is worthy of remark that such high temperatures have not been recorded at these places since the last week in August, 1887. Slight frost was shown by the sheltered thermometer over Central England this Wednesday morning (9th inst.), otherwise no particularly low readings have been recorded.

The barometer was highest (30·37 inches) on Wednesday (9th inst.); lowest (29·75 inches) on Thursday (3rd inst.); range 0·62 inch.

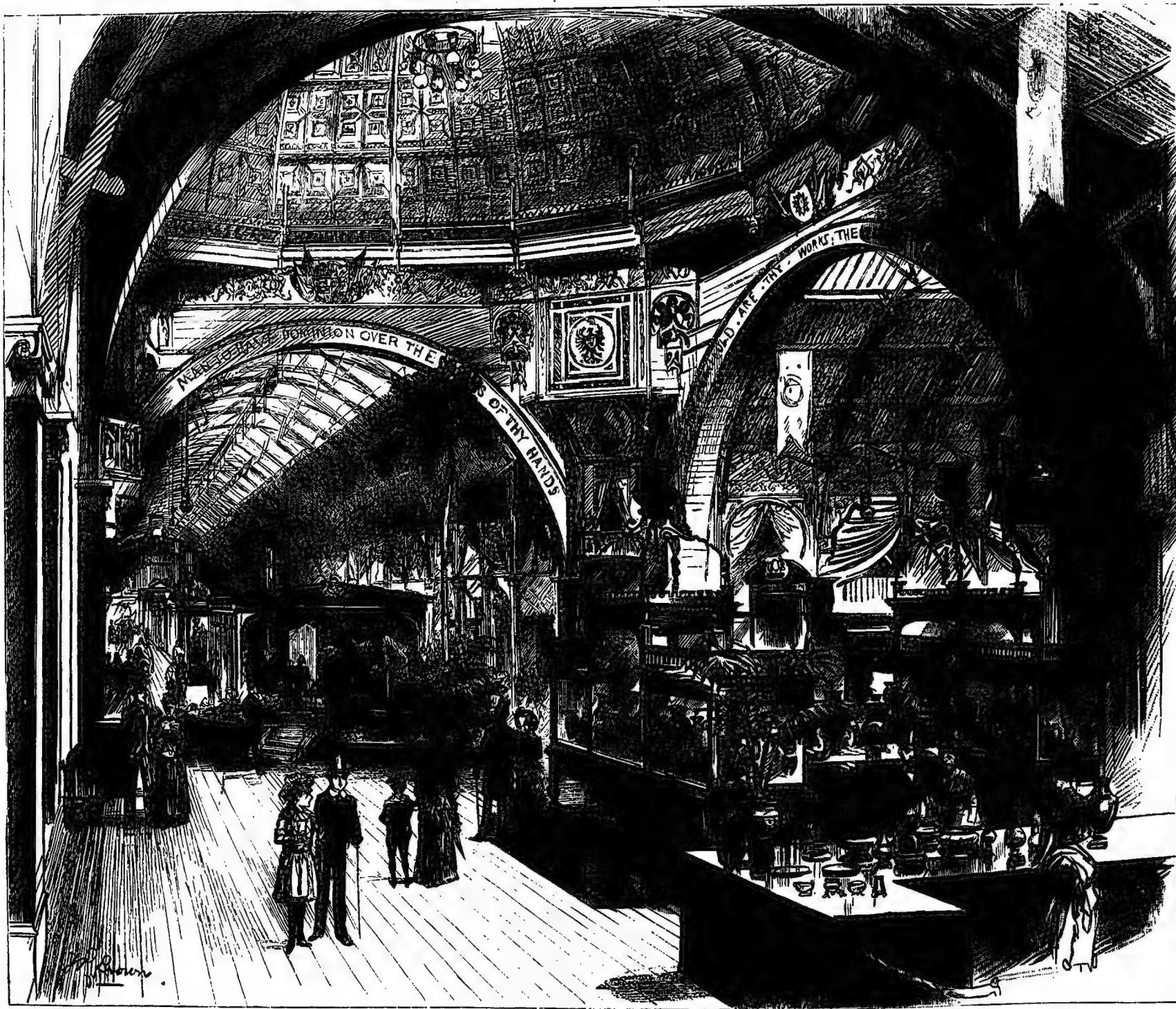
The temperature was highest (70°) on Tuesday (8th inst.); lowest (33°) on Saturday (5th inst.); range 32°.



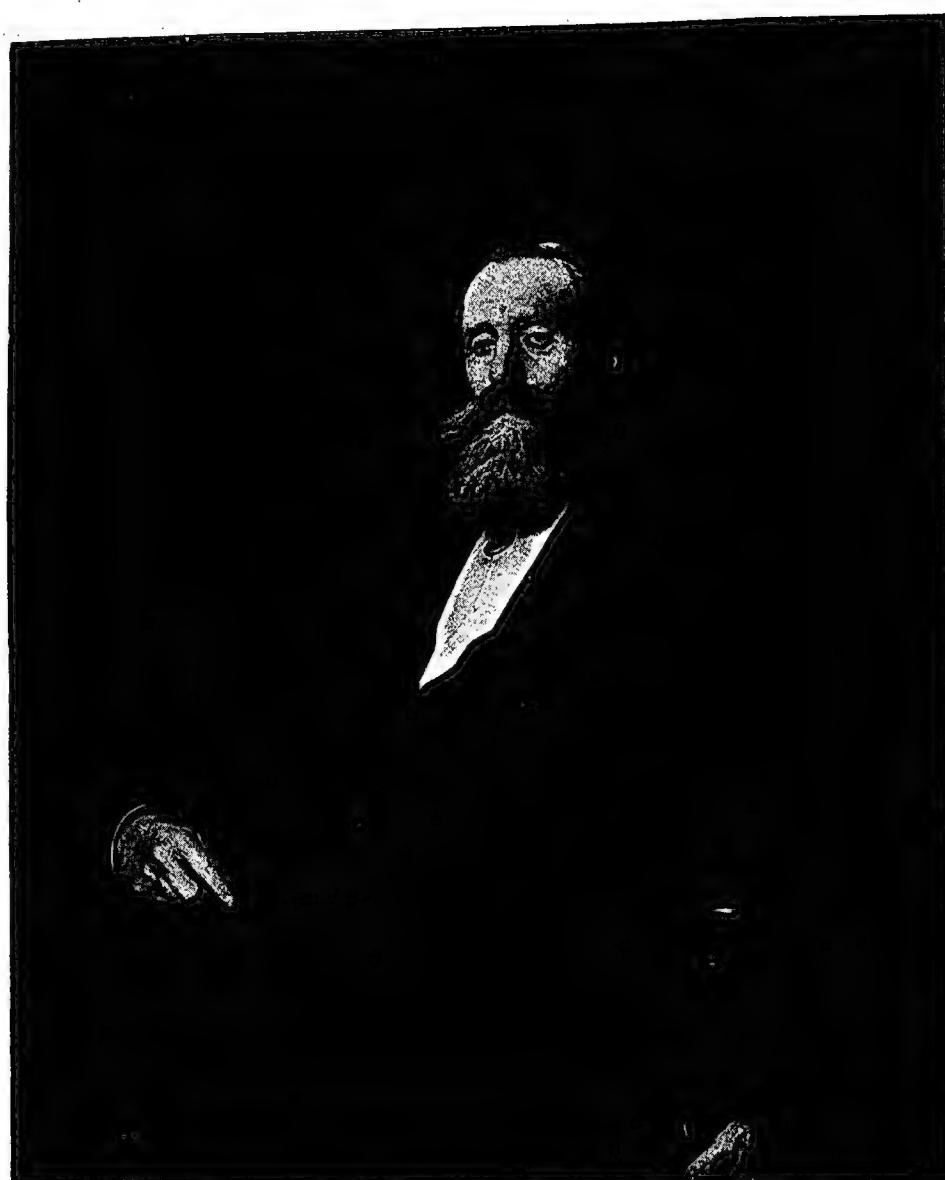
QUEEN MARY'S TOWER



THE RECEPTION-ROOM OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES



THE DOME OF THE CENTRAL HALL



F. HOLL, R.A.

"EARL SPENCER, K.G."

Royal Academy



THE HON. JOHN COLLIER

"MISS EDITH HUXLEY"

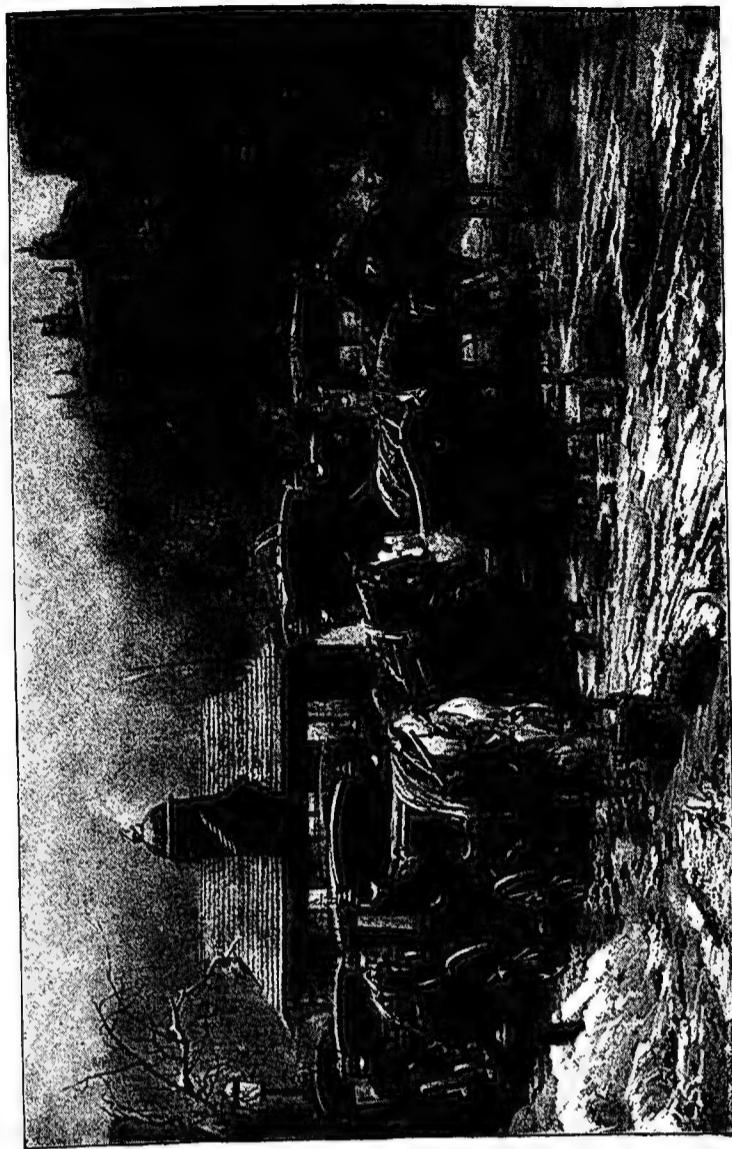
The New Gallery



FRANK W. W. TOPHAM, R.I.

"NAAMAN'S WIFE"

Royal Academy



Royal Academy

"LES MISÉRABLES"

J. C. DOLLMAN, R.I.



Royal Academy

"REQUIESCAT"

BRITON RIVIÈRE, R.A.



Grosvenor Gallery

"OCTOBER WOODLANDS"

KEELEY HALSWELL, R.I., A.R.S.A.

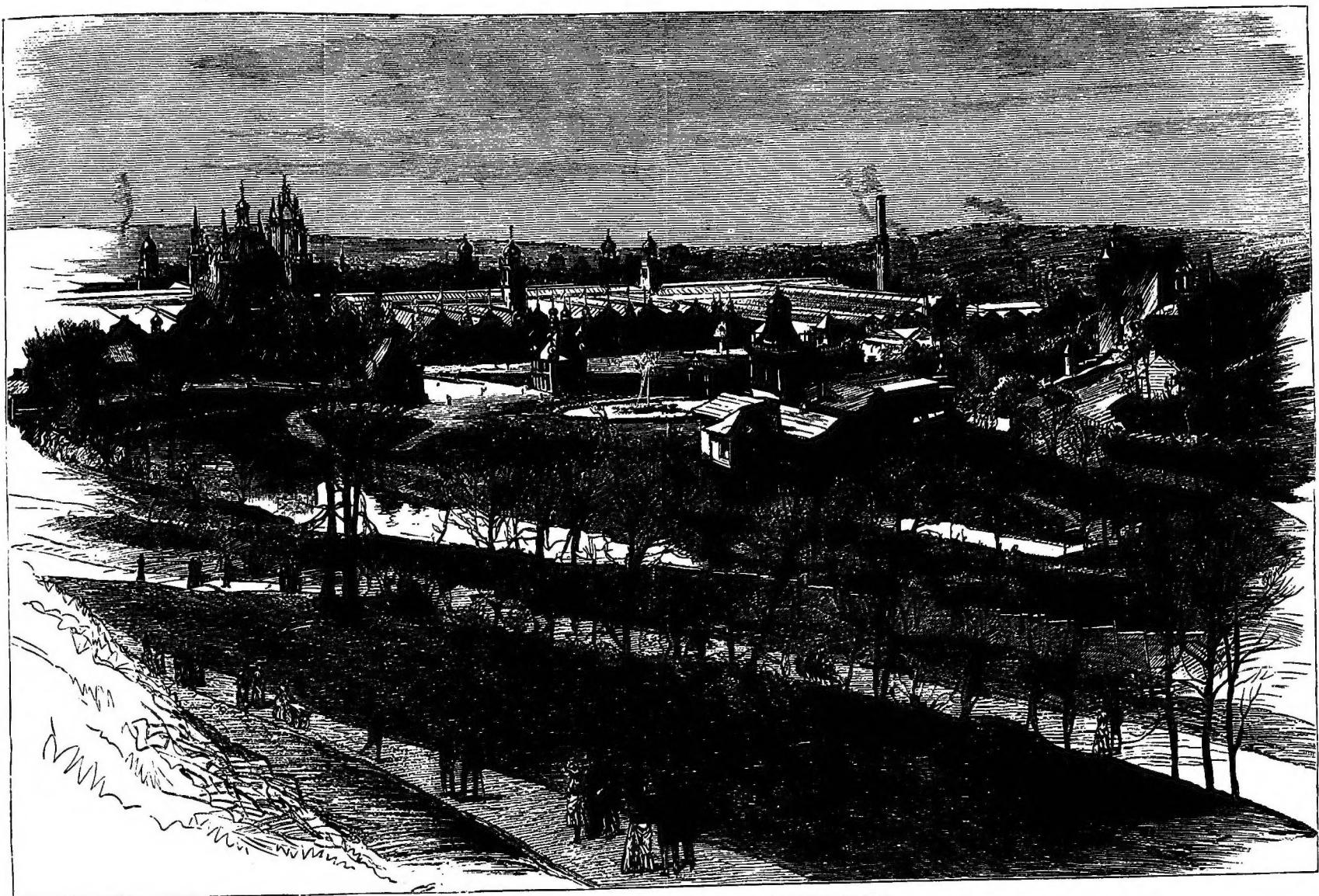


Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours

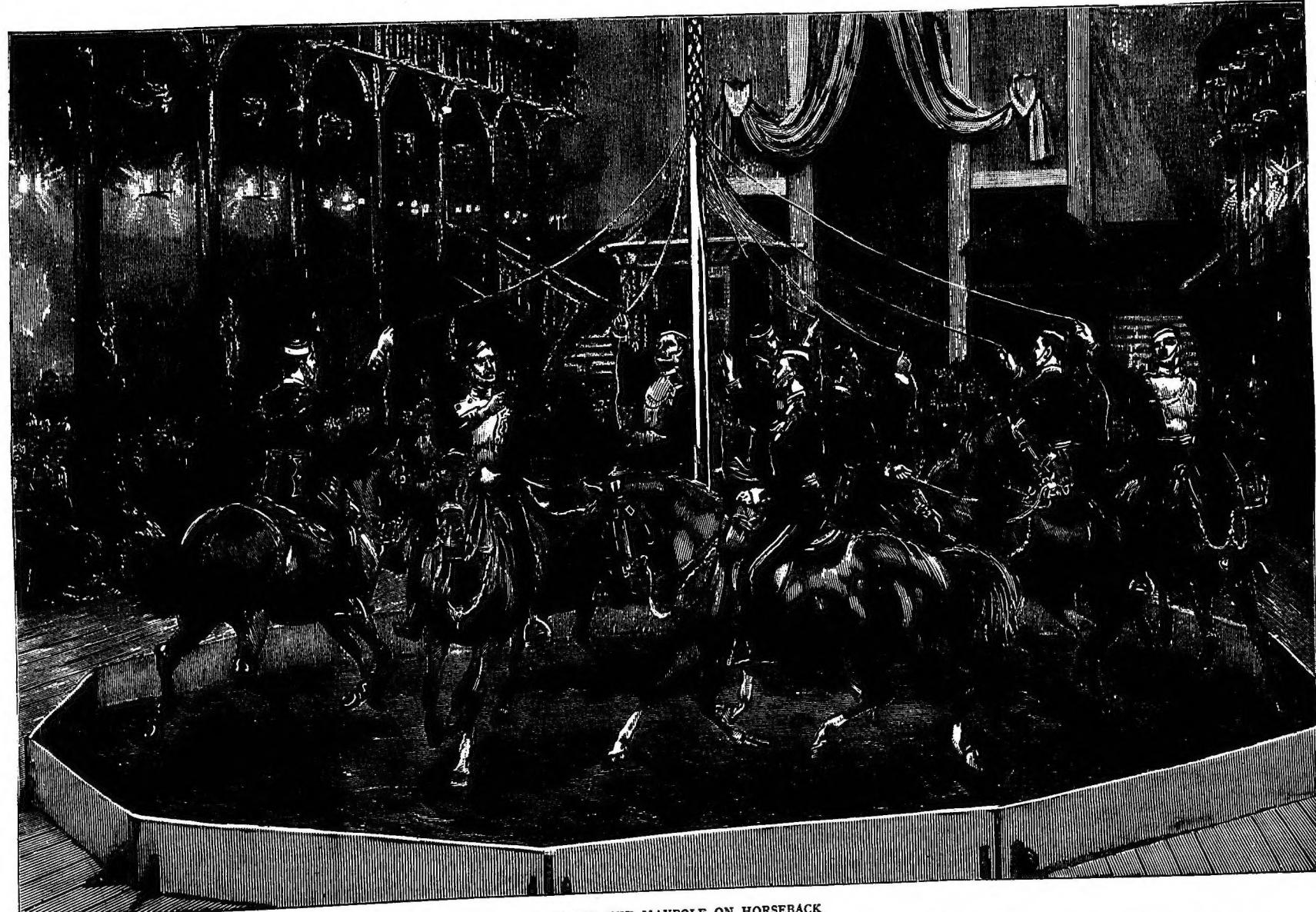
"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS"

FRANK DADD, R.I.

PICTURES OF THE YEAR



VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS AND KELVIN GROVE
THE GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES MAY 8



PLAITING THE MAYPOLE ON HORSEBACK
FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE NINTH LANCERS BEFORE LEAVING YORK

GLASGOW IN 1888

IT is not our intention, upon the present occasion, to give our readers either a general account or a detailed description of Glasgow; for any information of the kind which they may feel disposed to peruse we refer them to our "Glasgow Supplement," published on June 5th, 1880.

But, as in all our large and important commercial cities, constant changes are continually going on, it is not to be supposed that the last eight years have passed over Glasgow without effecting many alterations—and we are glad to be able to add, many very decided improvements—in this great commercial city of the North. Perhaps it will not be too much to say that no previous eight years of its eventful history have effected so great a change in its architectural appearance as have those through which it has just passed. They have witnessed the erection of a vast and magnificent new Town Hall, or Municipal Building; a new and very striking ecclesiastical edifice to replace the singularly ugly old Barony Church; the completion of the University building, by the erection of a lofty spire to crown its tower; and the erection of the handsome though temporary buildings of the New International Exhibition in West End Park. It is true the antiquary must, alas, regret the disappearance, during the past eight years, of the buildings of the Old College, which was one of the glories of Old Glasgow, but it is some consolation to see that its picturesque gateway has been rebuilt in connection with the new University buildings. Improvements in the way of great streets, open spaces, and public gardens must also be recorded, especially at the east end of the city. How much these have affected its general appearance will be best understood by reference to our general view of Glasgow from the Necropolis. It will at once be seen, when looking at this view, that the nest of crowded lanes, alleys, and "closes," which once covered the neighbourhood to the south-west of the beautiful cathedral, have disappeared, and their site is now being converted into broad roads and gardens.

The Old Barony Church will soon also disappear, and although it possesses few claims to beauty upon its own account, yet it may be doubted whether its great ugly proportions, and low, stumpy tower, do not rather enhance, by contrast, the venerable and beautiful Cathedral, its graceful neighbour. There can be no doubt that our ancient minsters and cathedrals often gain vastly as to apparent size by the small, and comparatively speaking humble, churches in their neighbourhood; and when these little buildings are removed one is astonished to find how the sense of size is lost, and how much the great church suffers by being deprived of its more humble companion. We think the Glasgow people would, on this account, do well to pause before pulling down the Old Barony Church, although we willingly acknowledge that the building is, of itself, of little value. We suppose that it was necessary, for sanitary reasons, to cover over the little River Molendinar; but this stream running along the valley between the east end of the Cathedral and the Necropolis beneath the "Bridge of Sighs" certainly added greatly to the picturesqueness of the scene, and it seems a pity that it could not have been sufficiently cleansed to allow of its being left open.

The buildings of the new "International Exhibition," shown in our view of the West End, are erected from the designs of Messrs. Campbell, Douglas, and Sellars, architects, of Vincent Street, Glasgow. They are much more picturesquely treated than is usual with such edifices, the style chosen being Saracenic. The dome and minarets have a striking appearance, and form a very pleasing group, especially when seen in combination with the spire of the University, or the tall tower of a neighbouring church. Our view is taken from the top of the University Tower, which has just been completed by the addition of a lofty open-work stone spire, treated somewhat after the German method, by Mr. John O. Scott of London, who was selected by the authorities as the architect most capable of completing the building erected by his father, the late Sir Gilbert Scott. This spire is the loftiest building in Scotland, being over 300 feet in height. A fine view of the city and its western suburbs, including West End Park, formerly the "Kelvin Grove" renowned in song, is gained from the University Tower. The new "Municipal Buildings," now being erected from the designs and under the superintendance of Mr. William Young, of London, form a vast quadrangular structure in the Renaissance style, with pavilions at the angles, and a lofty tower set back from the centre of the West front, and crowned by a double lantern terminating in a cupola; the lower portion of the lantern is octagonal, with square projections on its cardinal sides; dome-crowned turrets at the angles of the square tower beneath run up and occupy the spaces left vacant between the square projections and the oblique sides of the octagon. The belfry storey is pierced by semicircular-headed windows enclosed between columns bearing up an entablature and parapet. The four *façades* of the great building are all different, but each consists of a raised centre with slightly receding wings, terminated at each end by square towers, crowned by lanterns and domes designed to harmonise with the lofty central tower. The basement of the building throughout is "rusticated," and the gateways and doorways are boldly and solidly treated, so as to contrast with the more elaborate superstructure; a good deal of sculpture enters into the design. This is especially the case in the George Street elevation, where, in addition to the groups at the angles of the towers and the statues in the niches, we have a finely treated series of *bas-reliefs* running all through the upper portion of the centre structure, arranged in square panels between the pairs of columns, and in the spandrels of the arches of the large semicircular-headed windows. In the lower portion of the building, the Ionic Order is used for the pilasters and columns, but in the upper, the Corinthian takes its place. A very circumstantial account and description of this magnificent building has been published in a work entitled "New Municipal Buildings, Glasgow," compiled by Mr. John Carrick, City Architect, and the City Chamberlain, Mr. J. Nicol, author of "The Vital and Economic Statistics of the City of Glasgow," from which we gain the information that the general arrangement of the plan was based upon instructions set forth by Mr. Carrick, the City Architect, when the competition was first decided upon. The ground and first floors are devoted to business offices, the two upper to the Council-Chamber, Hall, and State Apartments. The Town Clerk's office, consisting of seventeen apartments, the Chamberlain and Finance Departments, Gas and Water Department, Police Rates' Collector, Rate Collecting Office, Office of Public Works that of the Medical Officer of Health, the "Lands' Valuation" Offices, and the Dean-of-Guilds Court, are all provided for in this vast building. The principal apartments are arranged so as to form the central feature of each front. The Great Council Chamber is towards George Street. There is a Library and a Great Banqueting Hall 110 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high, with a gallery at one end and a raised *dais* at the other. The Quadrangle and openings into the surrounding wide streets will have secured great advantages in the way of lighting, so that the cramped, dark passages, ill-lit staircases, and gloomy rooms which form such undesirable features in some of our public offices have been avoided. The whole building is constructed externally of granite and cut stone, and, internally, rare marbles, bronze, and other equally costly materials are being called into requisition to render the structure worthy of the great municipality of which it will form the official edifice. This appears to be the third, if not the fourth, "Municipal Building" erected in Glasgow—the first was in existence so long back as 1454, but was rebuilt in 1626. It stood upon the site of the present Glasgow Cross, the tower of which was probably a portion of the

building which was erected in 1454, but replaced and altered in 1626. The "New" Municipal Buildings in Ingram Street were completed in 1842, and the foundation-stone of the present structure was laid on the 6th of October, 1883.

The New Barony Church, which has been erected to replace the plain and ugly old church at the corner of the Cathedral churchyard, is in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century. It consists of a nave and aisles, with a lofty clerestory, a single transept, and a short chancel. There is a wooden spirelet, covered with lead, at the intersection, and there are large vestries and committee rooms; the whole is constructed of fine red sandstone from the designs of Messrs. Burnett, Son, and Campbell, of Glasgow.

Our other views represent several of the most characteristic scenes in Glasgow.

A landing place on the river, with all its bustle and activity, is shown in one of our sketches, and, with this before us, it is difficult to realise what Glasgow must have been like before the Clyde was made navigable, yet Mr. Nichol informs us, in his "Statistics of Glasgow," that "In 1752 the Town Council opened the stock or capital account, now grown to such dimensions, for improving its river communication with the sea." This may really be looked upon as the foundation of Glasgow's commercial greatness. Mr. Stirling, a mathematician, appears to have recommended the plan adopted, and to have given his services in "surveying the river" to ascertain the practicability of his suggestion, for which he was voted by the Corporation a silver tea-kettle and lamp, costing 28/- 4s. 4d. This silver tea-kettle and lamp are still in the possession of one of his descendants.

A very different scene is "The Street among Tombs," which is a narrow lane leading from the Barony Church, across the "Bridge of Sighs," to the Necropolis. A more singular architectural group than is here presented by the beautiful spire of the cathedral rising over the strange-looking monuments of its churchyard, with the more modern cemetery in the distance, can scarcely be imagined. The place is a kind of "Via Appia," and has a singularly weird "old-world look" about it for such a bustling, active, commercial city as Glasgow. The "Govan Iron Works," and a street lit up by the glare of a vast foundry by night, form wonderful contrasts to it, and show us another peculiarity of the Glasgow of to-day.—H. W. B.



M. LANFREY's eight volumes are one long indictment against the first French Emperor. It is, therefore, strange, not to say suspicious, that in "Napoleon and his Detractors" (Allen and Co.). Prince Napoleon never even names what may be called the classical work on the subject. The "small game" whom he does go in for were scarcely worth the trouble. He justly remarks, for instance, that any comment would be idle on M. Taine's paradox, "that Napoleon is not a Frenchman but an Italian, a *condottiere*, comparable also with the Borgias;" M. Taine builds this piece of rhetoric on a word in Bourrienne's "Memoirs," when the boy Bonaparte, stung by the scoffs of his Brienne schoolmates, cried: "When I grow up I shall do your countrymen all the harm I can." Such nonsense as, "Napoleon neither knew how to speak French, nor how to write it," is on a par with the attempts to convict him of cowardice; but all this is very different from M. Lansfrey's hard facts, and of these the Prince says nothing. Again, is the poisoning of the plague-stricken and wounded in the Jaffa Hospital one of Bourrienne's fictions? M. D'Aure, Administrator-General, says that so far from being abandoned, half of them were carefully put on board seven vessels provided for the purpose by Admiral Gantheaume, and taken to Damietta, the rest were escorted to El-Arish by General Boyer. M. Grobert, War-Commissioner, says the same thing ("Bourrienne et Ses Erreurs"). Another detractor is Madame de Rémusat. Bourrienne never forgave the man who condoned his peculation; the lady could not get over her disappointment at not having succeeded in becoming Napoleon's intellectual mistress. Her letters, so full of praise and so full of hopes, contradict and explain the bitterness of her memoirs. Another of Napoleon's detractors was Metternich; but our author has no difficulty in showing Metternich's animus, and in convicting his Government of gross duplicity. It was not Russia but Austria which gave Napoleon his death-blow. The most interesting part of the book is the chapter on Napoleon's correspondence. His nephew entrusted it to the Prince for publication; and the public, of course, said it was expurgated and incomplete. Prince Napoleon makes a spirited defence, much better than he can make for the killing of the Duc d'Enghien. M. de Beaufort has done the same for this work as he did for George Sand's "Life and Letters"—translated it, and prefixed a biographical sketch. The translation is racy, the biography is flattering.

Mr. Creighton is to be congratulated on his fellow-workers. "The Church and the Eastern Empire" (Longmans) was just the subject for one who knows the East as thoroughly as Mr. Tozer does, and in his hands the little volume has become one of the best of the "Epochs of Church History." We sometimes think of the Byzantine Empire as from the first effete and Orientalised. During Leo III.'s time it was not only the most civilised but the strongest Power in the world, and "through the long ages in which Asia Minor was the battle-ground between Byzantines and Saracens, the latter would never risk a battle save with superior numbers, while the Byzantine nobles were distinguished for military spirit and personal prowess." Mr. Tozer points out the popular character of the Greek Church—how "in remote districts the worship is quasi-domestic, the layman who can read best leading the Responses out of a well-worn Service-book, the others correcting him when he is at fault." Christianity, Mr. Tozer thinks, saved the Greek race. It was steadily degenerating for six centuries, from Alexander the Great. From 250 A.D. onwards finer qualities and more vigorous elements reappear; and, thanks to Christianity, Greece was able to assimilate the Slavonians who poured in especially after the Great Plague of 747 A.D. Many of us forget the missionary success of the Eastern Church; had either Bulgaria or Russia accepted the faith from Rome the world's history would have been different.

Mr. Edwin Arnold has always a charm of his own, and we are glad that his paper on "Death—and Afterwards" (Trübner) has been reprinted from the *Fortnightly*. He will stagger a good many by asserting "equal rights of continuous existence for all things that live, even for the *bathybius*, nay, for trees and mosses. If life be not as inextinguishable in every egg of herring as in poet and sage, it is extinguishable in angels and archangels."

Is Colonel Maurice right in laying on "the overmastering eloquence of Mr. Gladstone" the blame of abandoning Denmark in 1864? Lord Russell always got the credit of what was the beginning of our national effacement. It certainly was a sad departure from "the past traditions of English policy, and led on to that life of war in peace time which lies like a blight on all the Continent." The past is past; the all-important question is: Should we give up Belgium as we gave up Denmark, if Germany were to insist on marching through it? Sir C. Dilke says "Yes"; Colonel Maurice, who is nothing if not controversial, says "No." Indeed, a good part of his volume is made up of attacks on Sir C. Dilke. Sir C. Dilke asked Colonel Maurice to comment on the proof

of his article on the "United Kingdom," and then published the comments as Lord Wolseley's explanations. Had he said "inspired by Lord Wolseley," he would have probably been quite correct; but the haunting sense of this unfairness follows Colonel Maurice all through his book; to the loss of those who want to study the subject apart from personalities. Colonel Maurice insists that our army is by far the cheapest in Europe, because it takes nothing indirectly out of the country, we and the United States alone having the commercial wisdom to pay directly for what is wanted. People grumble at our non-effective return, nearly reaching three millions; that of the United States amounts to seventeen millions; but "a non-effective return sometimes represents the best money that is paid by a country." Our medical pension-list, for instance, is high, because we thereby induce able men to accept relatively low rates of pay. Colonel Maurice has a very poor opinion of the new Russian dragoons, an imitation in wholly unsuitable material of the American mounted rifles; but his opinion would not be so poor had not Sir C. Dilke taken the opposite view. Turkey, he thinks, could put 300,000 effective men into the field without calling on her Asiatic subjects. These may be reckoned at 400,000 more; and these we could enable her to keep efficient and well supplied—far more important considerations than mere numbers. With one of his closing dicta every one must agree; it is as important now as when uttered by Mr. Grant Duff some years since:—"What we want from those who mean to have the army put on a sound basis is, that they should vote straight and get others to vote straight, not for a party, but for the nation." We cannot help feeling sorry that instead of an impartial work by one who knows, we have a series of partisan papers spiced up for the most partisan of our monthlies.



"BERNARD AND MARCIA," by Elizabeth Glaister (3 vols. Hurst and Blackett), is a not unpleasant, twilight-coloured story. There is a great deal of sorrow in it, and very little happiness; but its melancholy tone leaves no sense of depression. One reason for this is, that its pathos is never forced; another is the impression of reality conveyed by the characters. We are introduced into a large and amply-varied family circle, constituting a little world in themselves, and the authoress has a full measure of the happy faculty of making her readers look upon them as actual and intimate acquaintances, with whose joys and sorrows it is easy to sympathise. It is to the credit of her skill in portraiture that she makes us wish it had been in her purpose, as well as in her power, to make the joys greater and the sorrows fewer. Of her own kindly feeling towards her own creations, and to such living types as they may be taken to represent, there can be no question; and such sympathies are catching. Of story there is but little—it seems to be intentionally commonplace. In short, the novel seems intended to represent real life as naturally, and in as kindly a way, as its writer knew how, and she has succeeded even more than fairly well. She excels in reproducing ordinary conversation; and, if she represents it as trivial and gossiping, that—recognising her purpose—must be esteemed as an additional stroke of skill.

There must, somewhere or other, be a large appetite for novels about Cumberland and for the Cumberland dialect, to judge from the increasing frequency of them. John Dalby, the author of "Mayroyd of Mytholm" (3 vols.: Chapman and Hall), seems to have been bent upon more than satisfying, nay, even upon gorging, the public hunger for such fare. For we are entirely convinced that a very short course of "Mayroyd of Mytholm" will make its reader forsake Cumberland, in fiction, thenceforth and for ever. His natives of the Fells are a race of savage sots, whose few and clouded wits are at the mercy of instincts which are brutal even when not evil, requiring a Zola for their portraiture. Mr. Dalby is, happily, anything but a Zola; and if people of the Fells were ever as he suggests, we can only congratulate him upon his incapacity for doing them justice. His story is sheer chaos; and is the more confusing inasmuch as it very largely composed of vapid and tedious talk written in what is all the worse for being uncompromising Cumbrian, and without even the ordinary advantage of being broken into paragraphs so as to help comprehension through the eye. More attention than would suffice to master an intricate conveyance fails to make out anything of the plot beyond the evident fact that it is not worth mastering. We gather from a passage towards the conclusion that the author is haunted by his own characters, and by one of them pleasurable. That being so, we can only sympathise with the victim of a nightmare. As for the words "nobbut" and "laal," we hope never to come across them again, even in a dream.

Nightmares, however, are as nothing to "The Shadows of a Life" (1 vol.: Swan Sonnenschein and Co.), by J. Laurence Hornibrook, who is, curiously enough, credited on his title-page with some literary experience. It is a melodramatic tale, in which the villains exclaim "Ha, ha!" and have eyes which flash green. We thought at first that we were in for a romance of the feudal age; and its attributes are grotesquely mixed up with policemen, and the incidents of the Franco-German war. To one mediæval incident Mr. Hornibrook appends a footnote to the effect that it is not "a chimera of the writer's imagination," but is "alas! too true." Well, everybody knows that truth is stranger than fiction. It may be true that villains are in the habit of ejaculating "Ha, ha!" and of radiating green from their eyes; but such truths are not worth telling. "The Shadow of a Life" is exceedingly funny in its simple-minded way, but there is too much of it. To keep on stilts through a whole volume is too severe a strain.

"The Poisoned Chalice," also, by Mr. Pryce Mansell, barrister-at-law, B.A. (1 vol.: W. H. Beer and Co.), is, despite its suggestive title, no mediæval romance, but a loosely-strung collection of anecdotes, principally Irish, many of which are familiar, and some rather coarsely flavoured. Some, such as the story of the waiter, who, when told to bring some *hic*, *hic*, *hoc*, explained his negligence by "I thought, sir, you declined it," are altogether too stale and trite for reproduction. Then there is the venerable tale of the judge who, visiting a lunatic asylum, was mistaken for a madman. The novel is so planned as to bring in as many of such gems of wit and humour as possible, with what result may be imagined. And, as if this were not dreary enough, the characters come to grief and tragedy all round. That is, however, a consolation, since it is all they are fit for.

"Auld Licht Idylls," by J. M. Barrie (1 vol.: Hodder and Stoughton), is a collection of sketches, something in the manner of Miss Mitford's "Our Village," of a very old-world Scottish weaver town, with its sometimes barely credible oddities and humours. It is a book of real humour, touching the surface of things and persons with a light and lively hand, with occasional subtle suggestions of the depths of human nature below them. The sketches are by no means equal in merit,—"The Courting of T'Nowhead's Bell," for example, being unapproached by the others in that regard. But those which must be needs considered as padding are padding of a pleasant sort, while the best, such as that which we have specially mentioned, are admirable, in their humorous simplicity, of lives and manners long ago past and gone. To all persons interested in old Scottish character, the volume is to be cordially recommended.

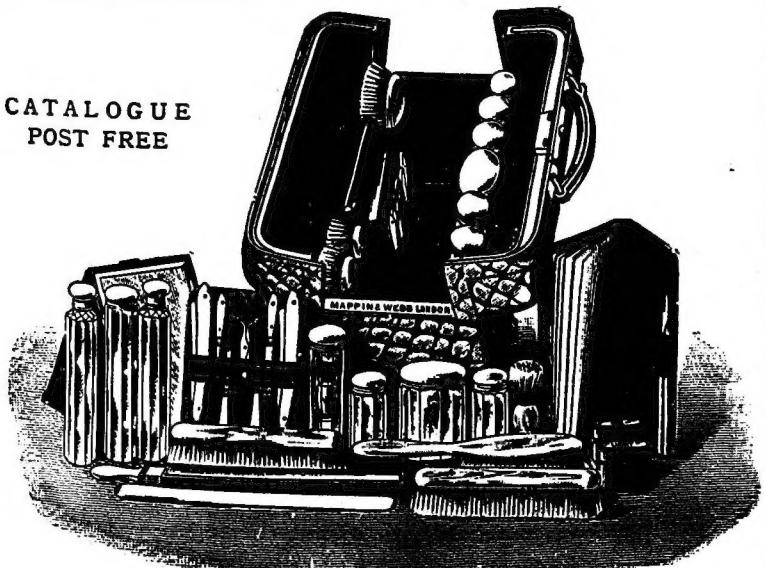


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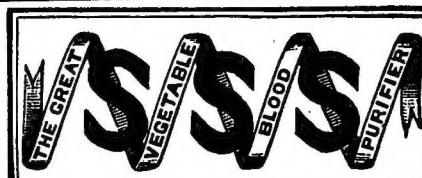
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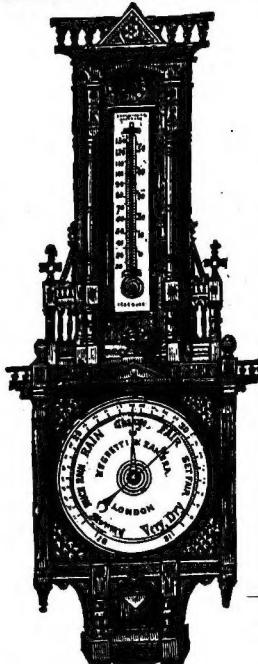
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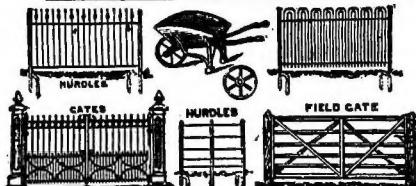
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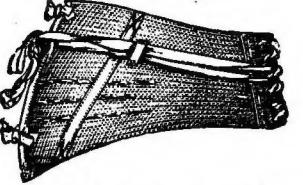
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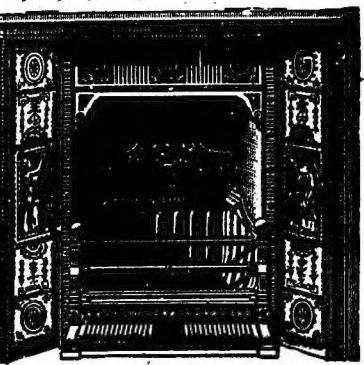
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